13. The method according to claim 11 wherein the anti-HIV antigen can be selected from the group consisting of HIV antigens I, HIV antigen II, or recombinant anti-HIV antigen.

14. The method according to claim 11 in which the buffer can selected from the group consisting of citrate, hepes, tris (trizma), taps, popso, tes, pipes, mopso, tricine, mops, mes, bicine, bes, caps, epps, dipso, ches, capso, ampso, aces, ada, bis-tris-propane, tapso, heppso, tea, amp, phosphate, phthalate, succinate, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, acetic acid, sodium hydroxide, and potassium hydroxide.

15. A method for detecting anti-HIV employing a dry chemistry test strip method to measure the anti-HIV concentration in a test sample, the method comprising the steps of ;

(a) preparing a test means by successively impregnating an absorbent carrier matrix with reagent solutions,

(b) drying said test means,

(c) dipping completed test means into test sample,

(d) and determining the quantity of anti-HIV present in said test sample by comparing the relative intensity of the color produced by the reaction of the reagent solutions to the presence of anti-HIV to color blocks referenced to specific concentrations of anti-HIV.

C cont'd.

16. The method according to claim 15 wherein the reagents solutions are composed of buffer, beta-Galactosidase enzyme conjugated to HIV antigen and the substrate indicator 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indoxyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside.

17. The method according to claim 15 wherein the beta-Galactosidase enzyme can be substituted from the group consisting of Cellobiosidase, Arabinosidase, Fucosidase, Galactosaminidase, Glucosaminidase, Glucosidase, Glucuronidase, Lactosidase, Maltosidase, Mannosidase, and Xylosidase and the substrate indicator 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indoxyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside can be substituted from the substrate group